

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



Monthly, 3 Cents.

One Year, 25 Cents.

# A FEW HENS

THE POULTRY PAPER FOR BEGINNERS.

VOL. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., SEPT. 15, 1901.

NO. 3.

## Your Subscription Ended

for this paper, possibly with the last issue of A FEW HENS. If so, kindly favor us at once with your renewal, sending 25 cents for same, in cash or postage stamps.

**TAKE NOTICE.** If you send us 40 cents, and one new subscriber, we will send the paper a full year to both for that amount. Send us 60 cents, and two new names, and we will renew your subscription; or send 60 cents, and we will enter your name alone for three years.

Either of the above offers we believe give more real practical value for the money than can be gotten anywhere else.

Send all money and subscriber's address, name, post office and state, (plainly written), in full to  
A FEW HENS, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL HINTS.

Advertise.  
Plan well.  
Subscribe.  
Be careful.  
Raise a club.  
Introduce us.  
Gather leaves.  
Push business.  
Don't be cruel.  
Have a system.  
Fall is at hand.  
Don't get hasty.  
Repair the roofs.  
Sell off the culls.  
Got any trouble?  
Order new blood.  
Hens on a strike?  
Work with a will.  
Don't be a slouch.  
Keep only the best.  
Business on decline.  
Utility is on a boom.  
Clean up thoroughly.  
Molting at its height.  
Don't excite the hens.  
Clean up the feathers.  
Inspect the buildings.  
Read the Symposium.  
Let the broody hen rest.  
Tell us your experience.  
Reward the business hen.  
Don't over-reach yourself.  
Nights are becoming cooler.  
Employ business principles.  
Are the youngsters growing?  
Bargain for Winter vegetables.

## Experimental Farm Notes.

### *Molting Season at Hand—The Trap Nests Taken Out of Commission—General Notes and Comments.*

Owing to considerable office work, the editor has been compelled to take the trap nests out of commission on his poultry farm, but will install them again by the time the pullets begin laying. We regret to do this, but as the editor at this time of the year has an oversupply of work at his desk which must be attended to, it is the only alternative.

We have great faith in trap nests, and believe that by their use is the mystery solved—which are our drones and which are our workers. It is a loss of time and money to keep hens that do not lay enough to pay for their board. It pays far better to get rid of such, and the trap nest is the only means of obtaining that information.

\*\*\*

The young stock on A FEW HENS Experimental Farm are doing nicely, and especially in White Wyandottes we have a stock that we can boast of. During the past season we not only bred from the cream of our own flocks, but secured stock from the heaviest laying stock in the country. All are from brown-egg strains, so that we have every reason to believe that we will have king-pin birds another year. Our early pullets should be laying next month.

\*\*\*

The highest number of eggs we gathered in one day, during the month of July was 49; the lowest number 13.

The highest number of Brahma eggs received in one day was 7; the lowest number 1.

The highest number of Wyandotte eggs received in one day was 21; the lowest number 4.

The highest number of Rhode Island Red eggs received in one day was 5; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of White Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 7; the lowest number 0.

The highest number of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs received in one day was 9; the lowest number 1.

The total number of eggs laid on the farm during July was 974, being 115 less than last month.

The hens on the farm are beginning to molt in right earnest. We are glad to see this, as it gives us assurance that we are going to have strong Winter laying. At this time of the year we find linseed meal, and Sheridan's Condition Powder, added to the mash, assists them wonderfully, and not only gets them over the molt more quickly, but the hens keep in better condition throughout the ordeal.

\*\*\*

During July the highest price received for eggs was 20 cents a dozen; lowest, 18 cents; average, 19 cents. Each year, especially here in the East, the price for Summer eggs remains more steady. In fact, the prices rule more steady than in Winter.

\*\*\*

It is a very hard matter to determine which are the best breeds in the American class. During the past few years we have used the White and Silver Wyandottes, the Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds and the White Wonders. We found them all good, but we have certain objections to some of them, which during our experiments presented themselves.

The White Wyandottes excel the Silver Wyandottes in plumage, making a more attractive dressed carcass on account of the absence of dark pin feathers, but we really believe the Silvers are better average layers.

The White Plymouth Rocks are also ahead of the Barreds in point of plumage, but the Barreds will average more eggs.

The Rhode Island Reds are strictly first-class table fowls and dress a neat carcass, and are good layers, yet in this latter particular do not quite reach the Wyandottes, but are a little ahead of the Plymouth Rocks.

The White Wonders are good table poultry and good layers. As table poultry they equal the Plymouth Rocks, but as layers are not quite up to the Wyandottes.

In the Wyandottes, we have had more trouble in feather-pulling than in any other variety. In fact, we have had more trouble in this particular with Wy-



andottes, as chicks, than we ever had with any other breed. When crowded they not only pull feathers but, after drawing blood, become regular cannibals.

We tried the experiment of overcrowding a pen of Wyandotte chicks, pen of Barred Plymouth Rock chicks, and a pen of Rhode Island Red chicks, and in the Wyandotte pen we had four or five chicks literally eaten up, while in the Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red pens there was no trace of either feather-pulling or "cannibalism." But after half grown, this vice seems to leave them. In old fowls we seldom have any trouble.

With us, the White Plymouth Rock not only did not lay as many eggs as the Barreds, but were later in starting laying.

The Rhode Island Reds are early and steady layers, and are first-class table fowls. For broiler purposes they are a closer rival to the Wyandotte than the Plymouth Rocks. The objection to them, to the general public, is that they have such a mongrel look. The male birds are very pretty and more uniform in color, but the females are all shades. One of our hens is pencilled on the back like a Partridge Cochin. One is a dark red, some a light buff, and two with dark neck and tail feathers, and a dirty buff color for body feathers. Some of the chicks came with single combs; some with double. Some have clean legs, others have feathered legs. They must be more uniformly bred to get rid of the mongrel look.

The White Wonders are large birds, much like the Plymouths. About the head they look like Wyandottes, the body is Dorking shaped, but the legs are feathered like the Brahma. No American breed should be feather-legged. This latter defect hurts the breed.

\* \* \*

This year we will test the laying qualities of S. C. White Leghorns, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Black Minorca pullets to see how these breeds compare with each other. We believe it will be a hard race, as each of the breeds are leaders in their class.

### About Broilers and Roasters.

*The Season is About at Hand When Prime Roasting Chickens Will Command the Best Sales and Prices.*

Ship regularly.

Create a demand.

Corn firms the meat.

Always cater to the trade.

Study the wishes of the market.

Build up your trade on its merits.

Table poultry has a ready market.

Always aim to have something to sell.

First grow bone and muscle; then fat.

Put your best talent in each shipment.

Keep the fattening coops perfectly clean.

Close-grained poultry are most desirable.

Pure food improves the flavor of the meat.

Aim to please, if you wish to establish trade.

Have the carcasses perfectly clean of blood spots.

Don't dictate to your customers; respect their orders.

It takes about eight weeks to grow a squab broiler.

W. D. Rudd says the most money is made on squab broilers.

Dark pin feathers give a dirty appearance to a dressed carcass.

Study the requirements of your market and then breed up to them.

The legs of dressed poultry should be clean when shipped to market.

Squab broilers at three-fourths pound each, sell best in Boston markets.

Crooked breast bones spoil the looks of an otherwise attractive dressed fowl.

The old maxim is that young chickens sell best when asparagus is in season.

Never ship hens and roosters in same package, as it depreciates the value of the hens in the market.

If you intend marketing the cockerels, separate them from the pullets and feed a more fattening ration.

Unless the animal heat is all out of the carcass before packing to ship, there will be a discoloration of the skin.

The yellow-skinned carcasses may not be a bit better than the white skinned, but the American market prefers the former.

Squabs broilers are mostly used by the clubs and hotels, to take the place of game when the latter is getting scarce in the market.

The English and French breeds are first-class table poultry, but their white skins do not make them desirable for our American markets.

The market for broilers and capons exists during the entire year, but the best prices are obtained in April and May, says *Philadelphia Record*.

A small tag, with the printing "Prime Roaster, Longview Poultry Yards, Philadelphia, Pa.," would be a good way to advertise your stock in the market.

You want to have your poultry ready for market when the demand is greatest for it and when it will bring the highest prices; of course you will have to sell some at lower prices than others.

W. D. Rudd says: "You should have broilers out in the early part of December, and if they do well they should be large enough for squab broilers the latter part of January or the first part of February."

The *Poultry Standard* says: "Utility is coming more and more to be the watchword of American poultrymen. Good laying and choice market fowls seems to be the aim of an increasing number of breeders."

For the production of broilers and medium-sized roasters, no varieties of fowls excel, if they equal, our American breeds. This is not said in an egotistical vein, but the actual fact, proved by experience.

Henderson (Ky.) has a horse that has taken a fancy to Spring chickens, and the *Gleaner*, published at that place, says the animal is "equal to a whole Methodist conference in his ravages upon a poultry yard." He ran down and ate fourteen for one Sunday's dinner.

A. F. Hunter says: "A poultry dealer of our acquaintance who sells tons and tons of poultry, tells us that the bulk of the buyers want a fowl that weighs ten or eleven pounds to the pair, about five pounds apiece; and that Rocks and 'Dottes just fit the figure, hence are quickest and easiest to sell and are naturally most eagerly bought by the marketmen."

The Houdan fowl may be called the queen of the French farmyard. They alone unite elegance of carriage and of form, a gay and enticing plumage, with all the practical qualities demanded by the farmer's wife. They are good layers, easy to fatten, and above all, their flesh is delicate. It is, then, to this breed belongs the first place among French breeds.

*Commercial Poultry* says pure bred poultry of today lay more eggs, attain better size and young stock matures faster and are better table fowls than the common mixed stock, to say nothing to the beauty to the eye of a fine stock of pure bred fowls. Why do poultry dealers when sending live poultry to market sort the stock so as to have all of one size and color of plumage? Because they get better prices for them.

One point in marketing fowls is that no matter how overstocked the market may be choice poultry will be in demand, but as every customer regards his shipment as the best, there is much disappointment, says *Poultry Keeper*. To avoid this be sure to only send fat, fresh and plump fowls to market. Better keep them and feed them longer than to sell them in poor condition, as five cents' worth more corn may add 25 to 50 cents to the value of each fowl.

*Poultry Gazette* thinks the establishing of the great poultry packing houses is a most helpful and reassuring sign for the poultryman. It presents a sure market for his fowls, and a reasonable price, with a due appreciation of select quality. Indeed, this appreciation of the best in poultry is one of the most promising aspects of the business. The American packers realize that the poultry breeder must have good breeding stock to produce good carcasses, and they are doing everything possible to induce the breeders to grade up their present stock.

A few years ago, Armour & Co., the great packing house of Kansas City, were advertising in the papers circulating in their immediate territory, advising farmers to get pure bred Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Indian Game males to grade up their stock, says *Practical Farmer*. That seems remarkable, that a firm of packers and shippers should spend money in that way, but the explanation is simple. Armour & Co. are killing and shipping three or four tons of poultry a day and they could get two or three dollars per hundred weight more for good stuff than they could for poor, hence it would actually pay them a profit, in time, to spend money in advising farmers to raise better poultry. The effects of the uplifting would be practically permanent.



When in England three years ago, C. E. Brooke, past master of the Poulterers' Company, and head of one of the great London poultry houses, told that his father had, some forty years before, interested himself in a movement to improve the quality of poultry in a certain county in Ireland from which they had large shipments, says A. F. Hunter, in *Practical Farmer*. A couple of hundred pure bred Dorking males were sent over and distributed amongst the farmers, the result being a decided bettering in quality of the poultry shipped from that district; the improvement being manifest even today, after a lapse of over forty years, and resulting in hundreds of pounds sterling increased profits going annually to the growers of the better looking and quicker selling product.

### Eggs and Egg Farming.

*As the Molting Season Advances the Egg Crop Diminishes—Provide Against a Shortage with Early Hatched Pullets.*

#### The Hen and the Mortgage Lifter.

Cackle, cackle, Plymouth Rocks,  
Ye can have the wagon box,  
'N' the smokehouse, 'n' the barn,  
Take 'em—we don't care a darn.

Cackle here and cackle there,  
Lay your eggs just anywhere;  
Every time you lay an egg  
Down the mortgage goes a peg.

Cackle, cackle, all the day,  
Who can find a better way  
Fer to git ahead again  
Then to cultivate the hen?

—Exchange.

Wipe the dirt from the eggs.  
The working hen is the layer.  
Eggs should have a quick market.  
Eggs are getting smaller and scarcer.  
Gradually the nest eggs are forgotten.  
Brown-egg breeds are mostly in demand.  
The early molting hen is the most profitable layer.

Keeping eggs for higher prices is a poor business policy.

The sooner the egg reaches the consumer, the better.

*Commercial Poultry* says "potpie is a good cure for an egg-eater."

Proper feeding not only increases the flow of eggs, but also the flavor.

All the egg foods in creation won't make the hen lay when she has stopped for molting.

Prof. W. P. Wheeler says he does not know of any reliable method of forcing hens so that they will lay in October.

Egg laying, says the *California Cultivator*, is a business which, for want of some good substitute, has been left for the hens to perform.

After breeding season, get rid of the male bird. Unfertilized eggs keep longer and will stand hot weather longer than those fertilized.

Unlike many other crops on the farm, eggs are ready for shipment the moment laid, but they will suffer no delay. The sooner they are marketed after laid the better.

Unless the hens get plenty of lime in their food, there will be more or less thin-shelled eggs. Reports of broken or cracked eggs will be less when proper attention is given to this lime question.

The *Cotton Planters' Journal* says: "The value of eggs as food is becoming better understood all the time, and their relative cheapness, when compared to meats, as well as a food, make the demand greater all the time."

A laying hen that works and digs for her food will be quite unlikely to get overfat, says *Country Gentleman*. It is the idle, well-fed hen at the trough, not the laying hen, that gets so fat she is no use on earth, but to be put in the pot.

Frank B. Ansley, Cheshire, Conn., writes A FEW HENS that he set 27 hens on thirteen eggs each and hatched 276 chickens. He raised all but fifteen to two pounds each in weight. Three hens hatched every egg; four hens hatched twelve eggs each.

The down-to-date poultryman sees that his eggs are marketed while fresh and eatable, while the run-down-at-the-heel, ne'er-do-well fellow brings them to town when he feels like it, says *Poultry Gazette*. A big difference in their ways—and a big difference in their profits.

According to *Poultry Culture* there has never been so many eggs received in cold storage as this year. It bids fair to outstrip all former years. The Armour Packing Co. are from 3,000 to 5,000 cases behind in candling all the time, and shipments are increasing every day.

The Minorcas have grown wonderfully in popular favor in the last few years. They are nearly as heavy as Wyandottes and almost as good layers as Leghorns, while they lay as large an egg, says the *American Agriculturist*. The extra large comb detracts from them as a farmer's fowl. There are both the white and black varieties.

Don't worry now about "how to make hens lay," but rather, "how to make hens molt." A good, reliable condition powder and linseed meal, both of which are excellent to make hens lay, will, at this season of the year greatly assist the hens in molting so that they will be ready for operations at the season when prices are most encouraging.

"This is the time of year when pullets' eggs begin to roll into the egg basket, and to judge by the size of many, the wisdom of selling eggs by weight is very evident. Some of these eggs fried with the 'sunny side' up are hardly as large as the sleeve buttons worn by the average sport of the colored population. It is an imposition to sell such puny things by the dozen," says *American Fancier*. Very true, but this gives the poultry man an inning. So long as the public won't buy by the pound they must take what they can get.

*Mirror and Farmer* says farmers should never ship eggs until they have first endeavored to get better prices for them nearer home. If they would retail their eggs and seek customers,

a large sum would be added to the receipts from poultry. Fresh eggs are always saleable, for every family must at times have them. It frequently happens when eggs are scarce, that one farmer must buy them from another, and in every village and town will be found those who prefer to buy from the farmer rather than from the dealer.

The *American Agriculturist* gives this novel incident: Not long since the following unique verse on an egg crate might have been seen in front of a city store. On one side was painted:

Said a young man to the sun one day,  
"No doubt you are doing your best,  
But I can set in any old place,  
While you must set in the West."

The other side read:

The hen's a noble creature,  
She's just the best that is,  
I sing her praises, for you know  
I need her in my "Biz."

And on the end it said:

"Kindly stand on your head to read."

Looking for  
*a Stearns*

Don't buy a bone cutter until you see the  
**STEARNS** **NUMBER SEVEN**  
BALL BEARING, BACK GEARED  
THREE TO ONE.

Cuts more bone with less labor than any other machine made, and moreover puts the bone in finer condition for feeding, free from chunks and splinters. Large hopper, heavy balance wheel. It will more than double your egg yield. Send for book "How to Make Poultry Pay"

**E. C. STEARNS & CO.,**  
Box 5, Syracuse, N. Y.



## MINORCAS exclusively.

Single Comb Black Minorcas, Standard bred for 11 years for heavy layers of large white eggs. They are the celebrated Pitt strain. Line bred. Winners of First Boston Pen, 1901; also special on pen. 2nd cock, 3rd hen, 5th cockerel and 1st pullet; also 3rd white eggs. The females are very large, with long bodies; the males typical Minorcas in every part. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Circular free

Mrs. GEO. E. MONROE, Box B, Dryden, N. Y.  
Member Am. B. Minorca Club.



**THE IDEAL**

**TRAP NESTS.**

Cheapest and best are qualities rarely found together, but they are united in The Ideal, the 20th Century Nest. Circulars Free.

F. O. WELLCOME, Yarmouth, Maine.

## BROILER EGGS

from strong, vigorous White Wyandottes, \$4.00 per hundred.

Eggs from selected pens headed by chalk-white cockerels, \$2 per 13; \$5 per 50. The cockerels are from the best stock in the country. Pairs, trios and pens for sale reasonable. Rufus' Red Belgian Hares, pedigree and meat stock; also Black Belgians. Fifty fine Red Bucks, three to six months old, \$1 to \$5 each. Book giving full instructions on raising Hares, 25 cts. each. Send for large catalogue.

C. A. STEVENS & CO., Wilson, N. Y.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

**Parsons' Pills**

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five \$1.00. Pamphlet free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.



## Our Brevity Symposium.

*Readers of A FEW HENS are Invited to Answer Queries that Monthly Appear in these Columns, as Well as Ask Questions to be Answered.*

## No. 90.

What protection do you give your fowls for comfort during the extreme heat in Summer? I cover a portion of the yards in front of the houses with some material, such as boards, brush, etc. This makes a cool, shady place for the hens, and also helps keep the sun out of the house, making it cooler. If the shade material slopes, so as to be as low or lower than the window sill, it will prevent much wind blowing in on the fowls at night, thus largely preventing colds.—E. T. Perkins, Saco, Me. Our fowls have fruit trees and grape vines, unless confined in small runs for brooding, or with chicks, when we cover the runs with boards or old carpets.—C. A. Edgerton, Fiskdale, Mass.

Our fowls have plenty of shade from trees in the yards. Trees also prevent sun from shining in the house in Summer. Still it has been pretty warm in the house these hot nights we have had. Give fowls plenty of cool water.—B. S. Dowse, Sherborn, Mass.

My fowls have free range in the Summer, and in the heat of the day seek shelter in a cool grove of oak trees nearby, so I do not need to provide any artificial protection.—Harry C. Nunan, Cape Porpoise, Me.

## No. 91.

Do you use nest eggs, and why?

Yes; pullets seem to find nests better when first starting to lay. Use them generously in the Spring to induce early broodiness.—Harry C. Nunan.

Yes; find they will attract pullets to nests. Perhaps would be as well without them after fowls are used to their quarters.—B. S. Dowse.

I have very little use for nest eggs. I place several under broody hens when they need a few days experience before receiving good eggs. Sometimes a few nest eggs are placed where the pullets are wanted to lay, but I think such eggs are very little, if any, practical use in the laying pens. In the Winter I consider them to be an injury, they being cold.—E. T. Perkins.

I use nest eggs to help the pullets locate the nest, and after a short time remove them.—David W. Lawton.

\*\*\*

## No. 92.

What treatment do you give fowls during the molting season—feed and care?

By feeding plenty of good feed with as much variety as possible, and plenty of green food.—Chas. H. Ward.

Same as the rest get.—Chas. A. French. During the molting season I feed for breakfast (5 a. m.) a good generous mash, composed of cornmeal, middlings and ground oats, equal parts, to which is added a little linseed meal. At 10 o'clock (a. m.) feed a little cracked corn, scattered in litter, and at 5 (p. m.) a generous amount of wheat and cracked corn.—E. Schaffer.

We give our fowls no different care during molt, except to remove the males and add a little linseed meal to the mash.—Wm. C. King.

Feed heavily with good, rich ration, and protect from storms.—David W. Lawton.

I let the molting hens out on grass range for a portion of the time each day. This, with plenty of shade, and a fairly well balanced ration, gives good results. Keep the fowls in good condition, but keep a close lookout that the hens do not come to the laying time in too fat a condition, for over-fatness, I believe, retards laying.—E. T. Perkins.

No special treatment, as I don't keep hens over.—B. S. Dowse.

This year I am giving my fowls free range. Feed twice a day with whole oats, and occasionally feed corn. Fresh water is given in abundance. No special care other than feed, water and cleanliness, and now a large majority of my fowls are well along in molt although still laying splendidly.—Harry C. Nunan.

\*\*\*

## No. 93.

How do you market your eggs—retail custom, Summer resorts, hotels, or commission merchants, and what prices do you charge?

I market my eggs to private families, and the average price I get during the year is thirty cents a dozen.—Edwin H. Hayes.

# Have You Seen The New MANN'S?

You don't know what a bone cutter really is, until you see

## Mann's 1902 Model

**Different From All Others.**

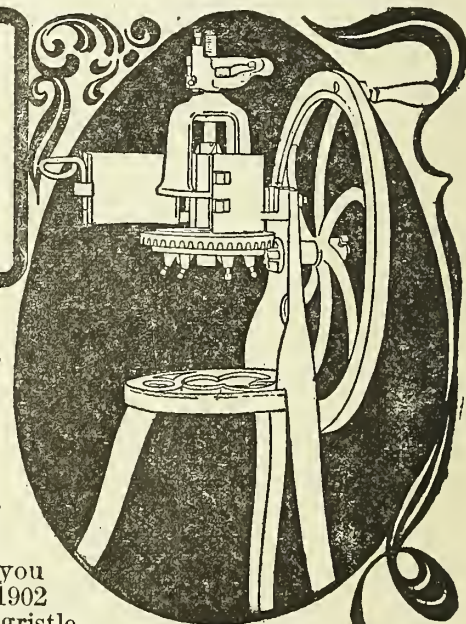
You cannot afford to get along without a good bone cutter, and you cannot afford to buy one until after you have investigated the **Mann's 1902 Model**, especially as you can get one on **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**. No money asked for until you prove our guarantee on your own premises, that our 1902 model will cut all kinds of bone, with adhering meat and gristle, easier and faster and in better shape than any other type of bone cutter. If you don't like it send it back at our expense.

New design, open hopper, enlarged table, new device to control feed. You can set it to suit any strength. Never clogs. This is the newest machine covered by latest patents. It embraces all the best features of the old reliable Mann's and a dozen radical improvements which have increased its efficiency fully 100%. Compare its self-regulating feed with the crude devices of other types. Compare its products with that of others. Compare its ease of operation and then decide for yourself.

The Mann's is the only machine which cuts hard bones without any more exertion than is required for soft bones. The only machine which you can regulate to suit the strength of the operator. The machine which does not clog nor stall; the machine which cuts not only bone, but *any* bone and *all* bone, meat and gristle. Try it for yourself and see. Our new cat'lg explains all.

**F. W. MANN CO., Box 67, Milford, Mass.**

Mfrs of Clover Cutters, Feed Trays, Granite Crystal Grit, Etc.





Retail custom, at an average price per year of between twenty and twenty-four cents. This average runs as far back as 1889, according to my records.—Robert Atkins.

I market all my eggs to regular customers, and as I live in the city I do not have to go far to receive a good price for them. I get twenty-five cents for them the year round.—Edward Schafer.

We have enough private custom for all our eggs in Winter, and receive for them the best local market price. Surplus goes to dealers, who pay about two cents less per dozen. Incubator-test eggs go to the baker, at from twelve and one-half to twenty cents per dozen, according to the time of year.—Wm. C. King.

Commission merchant (member of Boston Chamber of Commerce), sixteen cents per dozen for two cases this Spring being the lowest, and forty-two cents per dozen was the highest. Freight or cartage on a forty-nine or fifty-six dozen case is thirty cents, by steamer shipments—about 160 miles. I should like to have space enough in A FEW HENS to write an article on what a shipper of hen eggs will run up against.—Chas. A. French. (We should be glad for the article.—EDITOR).

Retail to local customers, except during Spring hatching season. Average prices for Winter, seven for twenty-five cents. Prices for hatching eggs, \$3.00 for fifteen eggs.—Chas. H. Ward. Sell some at retail, and grocerymen take the rest. Average price for 1900 was a fraction over twenty-three cents. Average price for January, 1901, was thirty-three cents; February, twenty-eight and one-half cents; March, nineteen and one-half cents; April, seventeen cents; June, nineteen cents.—B. S. Dowse.

This Summer I am selling eggs to a Summer hotel nearby, prices running twenty to twenty-five cents per dozen. My eggs, during the rest of the year, are sold at the village grocery at an advance the year round of about two cents per dozen above the Boston quotations for "fancy and nearbys." Am proposing this Fall and Winter to sell to private customers in Boston and vicinity, strictly fresh (not over three days old) eggs in small lots at a still better price.—Harry C. Nunan.

Part of the market eggs are retailed the year round, the balance are shipped to parties in Boston (except during the Summer) who retail them. In Summer they are sold to parties who supply cottages at the resorts. July and August prices average from twenty-two to twenty-five cents; sometimes slightly higher. I sold no eggs last Winter at less than sixteen cents net, per dozen, in thirty dozen lots. In 1901 none were sold less than fifteen cents per dozen, but I cannot tell the average price for the year.—E. T. Perkins.

I conduct a retail grocery business and take my eggs on the wagon and deliver them to regular customers. During the Spring I sell eggs for hatching, if taken at the plant, at fifty cents per sitting of thirteen. No

packing or shipping. I advertise in our local paper, and find that after paying for advertising, and replacing and extra poor hatch, they net me from thirty-six to thirty-eight cents per dozen for about three months. The eggs sold to family trade average through the year twenty-four cents per dozen.—D. W. Lawton.

\* \*

## No. 94.

What size chicken does your trade mostly call for, and what can you command for broilers. Spring chickens and roasters?

I breed only S. C. White and Brown Leghorns as I find them very good egg producers.—Edward Schafer.

My trade mostly calls for broilers, for which I receive from 60 cents to \$1.00 per pair, dressed. I do very little business with roasters, the price being now 11 cents per pound.—Edward H. Hayes.


I breed White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, and sell mostly a large sized chicken (five pounds to the pair). Prices 22 to 30 cents a pound. Old fowls bring 18 cents a pound. These prices are for dressing and cleaning.—Chas. H. Ward.

Anything above two and one-half pounds where I market by stuff, regardless of age, race, sex or color, or "previous conditions," 25 cts. per pound in July, to 13 cents in November.—Chas. A. French.

We are unable to produce broilers at a profit in this locality. Eggs are worth 40 to 50 cents at the time of year when broilers should be hatched, and with poor fertility and large mortality, we are unable to produce a real early chick at reasonable profit. We can, however, get on the roaster side by hatching in February and March, birds that will weigh above four pounds, when the market will pay 25 to 40 cents per pound.—Wm. C. King.

I only raise stock enough to replace my older hens, so do not have broilers in the early season. Get 18 cents for dressed hens and 20 cents for chickens. Sell cockerels at three pounds dressed weight. When I have surplus pullets sell them for 75 cents each. My trade usually calls for a chicken between three and four pounds dressed weight.—D. W. Lawton.

**TO MAKE A SUCCESS**



Of incubation and brooding you need  
**PRAIRIE STATE**  
Incubators and Brooders.  
322 First Premiums. Cat. free.  
**Prairie State Incubator Co.,**  
Homer City, Pa.

## 1000 Head Fine Breeders \$1.00 EACH.

Pure White Wyandottes, Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Red Belgian Hares. Great bargains. Green Cut Clover, new crop, one-eighth inch lengths, no long stems. \$1.50, 100 lbs., \$7, 500 lbs., \$25, 2000 lbs. Editor Boyer recommends our stock and uses our Cut Clover. Poultry Supplies. Circulars free. **NIAGARA FARM,**  
W. R. CURTISS & CO., Box 2, Ransomville, N. Y.



**POULTRY PAPER**, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months trial 10 cents. Sample free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. **Poultry Advocate**, Syracuse, N. Y.

I cull my flocks of cockerels closely. The best are reserved for breeding stock, and the balance are sold alive at 15 cents per pound, when they weigh from one and one-half to two and one-half pounds each—two pounds preferred. This turns them into money quickly, and gives the better specimens more room.—E. T. Perkins.

There is a generous demand here for broilers (two pounds) which readily bring thirty cents per pound.—Harry C. Nunan.

Roasters wanted to weigh at least four pounds alive. Have never sold any broilers, as my chickens are usually too late for best broiler prices, and they quickly grow to roaster size, having free range. Sold off some cockerels July 23rd. Prices 20 cents per pound for four pounders, live weight, and 17 to 18 cents for those over three and one-half pounds.—B. S. Dowse.

\* \*

## Belated Replies.

I should advise litter in the scratching sheds in Summer if I kept my fowls in such pens. But, instead, I remove them from their Winter quarters to a run having a stream of water, and covered roosts at night. The sides are also closed, but the front is open. I prefer cut bone of all meat rations, although I often use meat scraps which I buy raw and cook.

I take the trays out of my incubators to cool the eggs, leaving them out from two to fifteen minutes, just according to the temperature of the room.—M. G. Robson.

**BUFF** Leghorns and R. C. R. I. Reds. Standard bred. Heavy layers. Eggs. E. T. PERKINS, Saco, Maine.



**KILLS** all lice or mites on chickens and hogs by simply painting or sprinkling on roosts—for poultry; on bedding for hogs. Sample free. Be sure to get Lee's, in yellow cans, with trademark. Not sold in bulk.  
**GEO. H. LEE CO.,**  
or No. 8 Park Place, New York. Omaha, Neb.

## My BROWN LEGHORNS

are great layers. Cockerels and pullets for sale after September 15. Also two cocks. All pure bred. Write, **LEE SHORTT**, Lower Cabot, Vermont.

## I. K. FELCH & SON,

Box K, Natick, Mass.

Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks,

White Wyandottes and

Belgian Hares.

Bred to lay eggs and to win. Write for just what you want. We can send it.

## EVERY BOY HIS OWN TOY MAKER.



Tells how to make all kinds Toys, Steam Engines, Photo Cameras, Windmills, Microscopes, Electric Telegraphs, Telephones, Magic Lanterns, Aeolian Harps, Boats, from a rowboat to a schooner; also Kites, Balloons, Masks, Wagons, Toy Houses, Bow and Arrow, Pop Guns, Slings, Stilts, Fishing Tackle, Rabbit and Bird Traps, and many others. All is made so plain that a boy can easily make them. 200 handsome illus. This great book by mail 10c, 3 for 25c. C. E. DEPUY, Pub, Syracuse, N. Y.



## EGGS for HATCHING

From Single Comb Brown Leghorns, S. C. Wh. Leghorns and Rose Comb W. Leghorns \$1 per sitting. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. W. A. Bashaw, Box 17, Wilkesonville, Mass.



# A FEW HENS.

EDITED BY

MICHAEL K. BOYER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Published Once a Month.

Sample Copy Free.

Price, Monthly, Three Cents.

By the Year, Twenty-Five Cents.

Send all orders to

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.,  
PUBLISHERS.

## ADVERTISING RATE:

The rate per agate line is 15 cents each insertion; or 10 cents per line if order is for six months or more. About seven ordinary words make one line. There are fourteen lines in each inch space, single column.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter, by I. S. Johnson & Co., Publishers, 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

## EDITORIAL.

**The Time is Here.** The time is here for you to be considering the advertising question. If you want to get the cream of orders you must be early in the field. Those who will need stock later on are already corresponding and soliciting prices. That is the class you want. If you are wise you will place your advertising at once.

A FEW HENS will be continued from the Boston office as heretofore. We make this statement on account of the announcement appearing in a number of exchanges that a syndicate had purchased the paper and it would in the future be issued from Philadelphia instead of Boston. It is true that such steps were considered, and even application made to the Philadelphia Post Office Department for transmission through the mails as second class matter. But as the rulings from that Post Office would not permit the transfer, the deal was declared off, and the paper will continue its course as in the past.

This deal was the cause of delays in issuing the June, July and August numbers, but we hope to be more punctual in the future.

So much for that. Now get down to that advertising deal again.

A FEW HENS is the poultry paper for beginners. It goes largely to that class. Poultrymen always class their best trade with those who are "just beginning." The moral is plain—"We are the people."

Those who have given us a contract in the past have never regretted it. They stood by us. Would they have done so if it did not pay?

Try a small advertisement first and be introduced.

\*\*\*

**Good Cheer.** "We get more solid facts from A FEW HENS than all the rest of the poultry papers we take," write C. L. & J. C. Welsh, Marlboro, Mass.

"I have nothing but kindest feelings for A FEW HENS and the editor. I read it carefully as soon as it arrives, and consider it one of the very best of the six poultry papers I take," writes Philip H. George, Braidwood, Ills.

"I think every word in it is good," is the way Mrs. C. C. DeRudio, Los Angeles, Calif., compliments A FEW HENS.

"I received your book entitled, *A Living from Poultry*, and must say it is a very good work, full of good judgment and common sense, and barring all theory, while most other books are full of theory and bar the rest," writes Wm. E. Schoeffler, Newark, N. J.

\*\*\*

**Eggs as Food.** The following interesting facts are gleaned from Bulletin No. 75, of the Maine

Agricultural Experiment Station, (Orono): The compilers of Bulletin 28 of the Office of Experiment Stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (the Chemical Composition of American Food Materials) found that, while there had been many (90) analysis of hens' eggs, no other American eggs had been analyzed. According, at the suggestion of the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, analysis of turkey, goose, duck and guinea fowl eggs were made.

The analysis were made in the usual way by the official methods. The samples were prepared for analysis as follows:

The eggs as received were weighed individually and then "hard-boiled." Upon cooling, each egg was weighed. The shells, whites and yolks of each egg were carefully separated and weighed. The shells were then rejected. The whites as well as yolks were chopped with a chopping knife and tray until the pieces were about the size of kernels of wheat. The samples were then weighed and partially dried at a temperature of 45 degrees C. After partially dried the samples were weighed and ground in a mortar. No attempt was made to determine the lecithins which were largely included in the fats.

The detailed weights and the results of the analysis are given in the preceding tables.

There is a great similarity in the proportion of shell, white and yolk in the eggs of the different domesticated fowl. Roughly speaking, the shell makes up about one-ninth, the yolk one-third, and the white about five-ninths of the whole egg. The white of the eggs is nearly seven-eighths water. The solids of the white are practically all nitrogenous matters, and are sometimes said to be pure albumen. The Connecticut State Experiment Station has made an extended investigation of the white of hens' eggs, and finds that it consists of four different though quite closely allied albuminoids. The usual factor for protein (nitrogen multiplied by 6.25) is apparently too small, and the protein "by difference" is probably more accurate. It will be noted that the white of the different kinds of eggs are still remarkably alike. The yolk is rather less than half water. The solids are more than three-fifths soluble in ether. This ether extract consists of the ordinary fats (palmitin, stearin, and olein) and a small amount of other materials. The yolk is very complex in composition and the classes of nutrient are only approximately separated in the usual food analysis. It will be noted the protein "by difference" and "by factor" are practically the same, and the fuel value varies with the fat content from 1,800 calories per pound in the guinea fowl

eggs with 31.8 per cent. of fat, to 1,975 and 1,980 calories per pound in the duck and goose eggs with 36.2 per cent. fat.

Because of the high price at which eggs are sold at certain seasons of the year, and because of the readiness with which eggs lose their freshness, many attempts to produce satisfactory egg substitutes have been made. Some of the so-called egg substitutes consist chiefly of starch. These here reported upon are of animal origin and correspond somewhat nearly to eggs in their composition, with the exception that they contain much less water and more solid matter.

Because of the small amount of water and the high protein content, evaporated eggs resemble concentrated foods. That they are used in this way in large quantities is illustrated by the fact that in 1898 the manufacturers of LaMont's Crystallized Eggs shipped over 100,000 pounds, equivalent to 400,000 dozen eggs, to the South African miners.

Ovine, made by Monroe & Co., 100 Maiden Lane, New York City, "take the place of fresh eggs in baking." The directions state that one ounce of Ovine is equivalent to five eggs. Take the required amount of Ovine (one heaped teaspoonful about equal to one egg) and sift well with the flour. The more even the mixture the better it will work. Use an ample amount of baking powder or yeast. Work the dough well. Less butter is needed for shortening if Ovine is used in the place of eggs."

From the analysis it will be noted that Ovine resembles the white of egg much more nearly than it does the entire egg. It has practically no fat, and consists chiefly of nitrogenous matter. The analysis does not in any way explain why the makers should claim that it takes the place of shortening, that is, fat, as it contains practically none.

LaMont's Crystallized Egg is manufactured by C. Fred Lamont, St. Louis, Mo. "Simply fresh eggs with the water expelled. Dissolves readily in cold or luke warm water or milk." "Not a substitute, but guaranteed simply shell eggs desiccated." Egg Flake and Crystallized Egg each have a composition corresponding to dried eggs without the shell, and give every indication of being desiccated eggs as claimed.

\*\*\*

**Another New Breed.** J. F. Crangle, manager of the Valley Farm, Simsbury, Conn., is sending out to publishers a description of a new breed they have just imported, and which they especially recommend for the utility class. We never like to publish these "trade articles," but knowing Mr. Crangle's ability and good common sense in poultry matters, we make extracts from the article which we present herewith:

In France the Faverolle answers to what the Surrey or Sussex bird does in England. It makes the highest in the Parisian markets, and has quite displaced other breeds.

It has been tried by a people whose sole object has been to make a profit. A Faverolle makes no pretence of being of a pure breed. It is the outcome of two distinct processes, i. e., careful



crossing and liberal and judicious feeding. We find the Houdan, Dorking, Brahma and Cochlin a mixture of all four represented in one bird. It must be borne in mind that the country people care nothing about color and markings. What they want is something that will come at an early age to marketable condition, that will, if required, stand the confinement of a fattening coop, or that when matured will make a good forager and will be a good layer of large eggs. The Faverolles have the advantage over others, in being prolific layers of beautiful sized eggs, which average twenty-four ounces to the dozen. The color of the shell would be classed as pale or very light brown, and in addition to this, they are handsome eggs. The fowls are large in size, heavy and plump, with very long, full breast, which carries considerable of white meat.

There are several types as well as color. The Faverolle-Coucou, like the colored Dominique, Faverolle-Dorking, and the Faverolle-Brahma. Each of these are colored like the fowl whose name they bear.

\*\*

**Poultry** The following letter answers questions sent by A FEW HENS' readers to E. M. Moller, Columbia, Cuba, and no doubt will be of general interest to our readers:

"Having received a large number of letters containing inquiries about conditions here in Cuba, and as there is a great deal of repetition, almost everybody wanting to know the same thing, I will, with the permission of the Editor, endeavor to answer to the best of my ability through the widely circulated and popular sheet A FEW HENS.

First,—“What does it cost to live in Cuba?

“It very much depends on how we wish to live. If we confine ourselves to native products, fruits, fish and what can be secured with the gun, living is exceedingly cheap. Imported food is naturally more expensive than in the States, transportation in new countries being added to original cost is quite an item to consider if strict economy is the aim. Then again, after we have settled our board bill we have no more expenses worth mentioning. The Cubans dress in white linen, and most Northerners do likewise as it is cheap, cool and practical. Our homes need not cost us anything, and our fuel we do not pay for. There is free wood in abundance.

Second,—“What is the price for food for hens per annum?

“Very few of our neighbors keep their hens confined. Remember, we live on virgin soil; as pioneers and colonists we are working out our Northern ideas by degree, step by step, here on a soil so rich that generations to come will be able to harvest without fertilizing. But it is only the beginning of our seed time yet, hence conditions so different from what we are used to here in this Southern climate.

“We let our hens out of their rustic, palm covered houses in the morning, retaining the ones that have eggs. They run in the woods and especially along the shore, scratching and eating all day long. When evening comes we throw

out a scant supply of corn, oats or rice to top them off with. The egg yield is excellent, which seems proof sufficient that Nature has supplied a well balanced ration. Imported food stuffs come high, corn and oats each \$2.00 per hundred pounds. But corn we raise here; simply making a hole in the ground and dropping the corn or sunflower seed in, and in a surprisingly short time it grows and ripens. If I am not mistaken, Southern corn is richer in starch than Northern corn. Sweet potatoes make an excellent stable vegetable food element, and the hens like it very much better in natural state and also cooked. Then abundance of fruits, both such as are known and such as are not known in the Northern markets, become too delicate to transport. Bananas the hens consider a delicacy. I do not doubt that when the time arrives that artificially balanced ratios will be demanded; our State laboratories will have us posted concerning the chemical components and their composition in Northern food stuffs, be they cereals, fruit or vegetables. And that Nature has provided as well for the dear biddies as for all her other creatures right here on the island, does not admit of any doubt.

Third,—“How far from La Gloria?

“Six miles about.

Fourth,—“Is the country hilly, rolling or swampy?

Level. There are some so-called salt marshes in places, small spots very near the shore, which will be reclaimed by the company and planted with coconuts and possibly sold in years to come. The soil is a deep, black clay on the tract on the shore near Columbia, but

on another tract owned by the same company, the soil is real porous and gravelly. This is an inland tract.

Fifth,—“What is the price of land?

“The price of land, per acre, is \$50, with the Cuban Land and Steamship Co., and \$35 with the Cuban Colonization Co. The lands of both companies join each other and are equal in value, but the one company is a year or two older than the other company. In both cases their is a perfect title, as all lands are fully paid for. A deduction of ten per cent. is given on cash deals. What their terms are now on the installment plan I do not know, as I bought some time ago when I paid \$25 an acre. At that time it was \$12.50 down and \$5.00 monthly until paid on a five acre plantation, which was the smallest price they ever sold at. On the ten, twenty and forty acre plantation, the payments were in proportion. For my 25 x 125



### Our Incubators

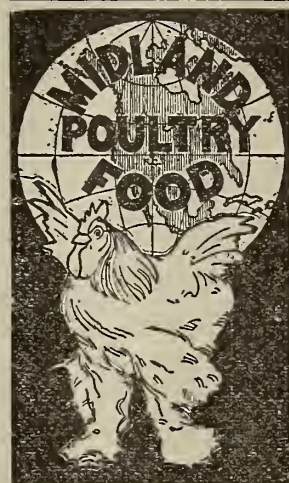
have all the latest improvements, are sold at very low prices and guaranteed to please every customer. Send 6 cents for our 150 page catalogue, which contains full descriptions of our extensive line and tells how to raise poultry successfully. Plans for poultry and brooder houses.

Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 423, Des Moines, Ia.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, bred for size and heavy laying. Cockerels after Oct. 1, \$1 and \$1.50. Orders booked now. B. A. Pitman, Appleton, Me.

**FOR SALE.** Small farm, good 7-room house, barn and poultry houses. Near depot. Fifty-five miles from New York. Terms reasonable. Address, A. W. BREWSTER, Hammonton, N. J.

**HEAVY LAYING LIGHT BRAHMS.** Trap nests used for over two years. Eggs (the kind that won first prize in the egg contest), \$1.00 per setting; \$2.50 per three settings. PHILIP H. GEORGE, Braidwood, Illinois.



## The Feed . . . not the Breed

is responsible for results.

## The Balanced Ration

for poultry is here at last.

## The 200-Egg Hen

is now a possibility.

Our efforts to furnish the poultry world with a complete food for a specific purpose, and built on scientific and practical basis by men of experience and ability, has met with unqualified success. Our food is now being used by the most progressive men in every state in the Union. To prove its merits order a bag or two of our No. 4, feed your flock through the moulting season and thereby shorten it one half, and they will begin laying early and continue all winter, if fed as directed. Don't wait until it is too late to recover the lost time.

There is nothing that will put birds in as fine a show condition as No. 4. Try it and be convinced. It is not a stimulant or condiment, but a complete food. Our price is \$1.40 per two bushel bag at factory. Write your nearest agent for prices and save freight charges. It is the most economical food you can use. It requires no accessories as green bone, etc., and will produce results you cannot otherwise attain. Write for our booklet **The Science of Poultry Feeding**, to any of the following agents:

Boston, Mass., Jos. Breck & Sons, 51 North Market St. New York City, Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., 23 Vesey St. Philadelphia, Pa., Johnson & Stokes, 217 Market St. Indianapolis, Ind., Vail Seed Co. Buffalo, N. Y., Harvey Seed Co. Atlanta, Ga., A. C. Woolley & Co. Or MIDLAND POULTRY FOOD CO., N. E. Corner Second and Main Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

## 200-Egg Incubator for \$12

The wonderful simplicity of the **Wooden Hen** and the greatly increased production forced by its immense sales, makes it possible to offer this perfect hatcher for \$12. Guaranteed to hatch as large a percentage of eggs as any other hatcher at any price. Self-regulating and fully guaranteed. Send for the free illustrated catalogue.

GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.





feet house lots I paid \$40; \$4 cash and \$2 monthly, and for my 50 x 125 feet lots, which are \$75, I paid \$7.50 cash and \$4 monthly, and the price of house lots have not gone up yet here in Columbia. I think we will all remain here on our city lots for several years to come, as it will not be practicable to start in living on the plantations before things get more settled.

Sixth,—“Are the ills of chickens the same as in the States?”

“For three or four days I feed the little ones rice and cornmeal mixed with eggs. As soon as they can walk the old hen takes them to the shore where they all scratch. If soaked in a rain shower, it does not seem to effect. I have not had a single case of sickness come under my observation while on the island. As for lice, they exist on the chickens, but do not seem to interfere with their health. They, like the people, do not seem to be effected by anything. All are perfectly healthy.

Seventh,—“What does it cost to go to Cuba?”

“By Munson Line, first class, \$50; second class, \$25, and some less on third. This is from New York to Nuevitas. From Nuevitas to Columbia the fare is \$1.

Eighth,—“Do Cubans ever get ugly towards Americans?”

“No, never. They are the most polite, friendly, good natured, and hospital nation I ever knew, as the author of ‘Pioneering in Cuba,’ the first settlement of the first American company in Cuba and the experiences of the pioneers puts it. He says, ‘it is a great deal easier to get along with the Cubans than with many of our neighbors at home.’

Ninth,—“What price on horses and cows?”

“Horses cost from \$50 to \$150. Ponies from \$30 to \$60. Cows are high, about \$60.

Tenth,—“What do we use for fuel?”

“Wood, entirely. The Cubans use mostly charcoal.

Eleventh,—“What kind of household furniture should we take along?”

“Whatever personal taste and comfort requires.

Twelfth,—“Would it pay to take a piano?”

“I would consider a piano a source of pleasure rather than one of revenue.

Thirteenth,—“How long does it take to cross the water from Key West?”

“Twenty-four hours.

Fourteenth,—“When is the best time to go to Cuba?”

“November or December.

Fifteenth,—“What do pine apple plants cost?”

“Fifty to seventy-five cents a hundred.

Sixteenth,—“Do you fear fevers?”

“No. Have not had a single case of fever in the Colonies, and do not expect to have, as fevers are not due to climatical condition, but to filth alone.

Seventeenth,—“Are there venomous insects, reptiles and so on?”

“Everybody and everything in Cuba is mild and gentle. We can lay down in the wilds to sleep and have no fear. I have done so several times when lost at night in the woods, and felt safe that nothing would hurt me. We have mosquitoes sometimes and land flies, especially more inland where they do

not have the sea breeze we mostly have at the shore, and when the breeze dies down we have a touch also.

Eighteenth,—“Can Plymouth Rocks be safely taken to Cuba?”

“Yes.

Nineteenth,—“What is the cost of feeding a horse per annum?”

“As a rule, we do not feed grain to our horses nor cattle on the island. We have different grasses from what is growing North, and they seem to meet all the requirements, as the animals grow fat thereon. When we do not use our horses we pay some Cuban planter \$1 a month for board and care of a horse.”

\*\*\*

Intelligent A writer in *Our Animal Friends*, relates several

anecdotes that show the intelligence of animals and birds. The following are among them:

“At Ardglass, County Down, Ireland, is a long tract of turf coming to the edge of the rocks overhanging the sea, where cattle and geese feed; at a barn on this tract there was a low inclosure, with a door fastened by a hook and staple to the side post; when the hook was out of the staple the door fell open by its own weight. I one day saw a goose with a large troop of goslings coming off the turf to this door, which was secured by this hook in the staple. The goose waited for a moment or two, as if for the door to be opened, and then turned around as if to go away, but what she did was to make a rush at the door and making a dart with her beak at the point of the hook nearly threw it out of the staple. She repeated this manoeuvre and succeeding at the third attempt the door fell open and the goose led her troop in with a sound of triumphant chuckling. How had the goose learned that the force of the rush was needful to give the hook a sufficient toss?”

## TO LAST TEN YEARS



without repairs. We warrant our **Cyphers Incubators** to do that and guarantee them as follows—to require no supplied moisture; to be self-ventilating and regulating; to operate with less oil and expense; to be fire proof; easiest to operate; to produce stronger chicks; to out-hatch any other machine or money refunded. Circulars and prices free. 192 page book, “Profitable Poultry Keeping,” 200 new illustrations for 10c stamps. Ask for book 29. Address nearest office.

**Cyphers Incb. Co., Boston, Mass., Wayland, N. Y., Chicago, Ills.**

**W. J. CHENEY**, Cuba, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry. 500 young birds \$1 each. 100 hens \$1 each. Write for price list.

**I GUARANTEE MY EGGS.**

*The Pine Tree Farm.*

Every egg I ship is guaranteed. All from fine, vigorous, healthy stock—most of it prize winners. 23 varieties of land and water fowls. Eggs by sitting or hundred. Big catalogue free. Special discount on eggs after May 1.

**D. A. Mount, Box C, Jamesburg, N. J.**

## ADVANCE TRAP NEST

Patented. Is guaranteed to work longer in a pen, where there is litter, than any other without cleaning Circular. **W. DARLING**, South Setauket, L. I., N. Y.

## Utility White Wyandottes

COCKERELS \$2.00 to \$5.00.

**ROBERT ATKINS,**

No. 11 West 22nd Street, New York City.

Plant—Esopus-on-Hudson.

**Editorial Chit-Chat.** We have before us several inquiries regarding five and ten acre farms in South Jersey, easy terms, etc. As we have repeatedly said, we are not in the real estate business, but are interested in the advancement of South Jersey, believing that we have the ideal spot for poultry raising, reasons for which we have repeatedly given. Those who wish to look up the advantages, etc., of South Jersey, should write to Gilbert & O'Callaghan, 609 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., or L. Monfort, Hammonton, N. J., for particulars and circulars. See their advertisements in this issue.

\*\*\*

Harry C. Nunan, breeder of Rhode Island Reds, Cape Porpoise, Me., sends us feathers from the breast, back and tail from one of his breeding male birds. If the breed gets up to such a uniformity of color in plumage, the Reds will be especially commended for their beauty.

\*\*\*

A FEW HENS' editorial sanctum received a very pleasant visit last month from Wm. V. Russ, the genial proprietor of the Excelsior Wire and Supply Co., of 26-28 Vesey St., New York City. Mr. Russ is a hard worker, and the brief trip he took away from business seemed to do him a great deal of good.

\*\*\*

“Why Poultry Pays, and How to Make it Pay,” by Morgan Bates, is a book filled with good common sense. It tells how to start right, and how to manage when the plant is started. It is written in that easy, entertaining style for which Mr. Bates is famous, and we advise our readers to send 50 cents to the publishers (American Poultry Journal, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ills.) and secure a copy.

**LOOK HERE!** Young stock. Best strains **Buff Wyandottes**, **Rose Comb Buff Leghorns**, \$1.00 up. Write wants. Can please you. **Leonard A. Waltman**, Laddsburg, Bradford Co., Pa.

**FOR SALE.** Stock and fixtures of a small poultry farm near Atlantic City. Address, **I. L. Miles**, Somers Point, N. J.

## White Wyandottes

Improve your flock with one of my farm raised, bred for business cockerels. Birds ready October 1st. **NATHAN WEST**, Cobalt, Conn.

## S. C. White Leghorns,

Bred for eggs. Eggs and stock for sale. Large, vigorous, farm raised cockerels a specialty. **W. M. VREELAND**, Rocky Hill, N. J.

## RABBITS

The only low-cost book on the Rabbit ever published to our knowledge, is “The Rabbit: How to Select, Breed and Manage the Rabbit and Belgian Hare, for Pleasure or Profit,” by **W. N. Richardson**, a man of long experience with Rabbits. Third edition now ready, nicely illustrated, enlarged and much improved with breeders' directory. Price 25 cts. or with **AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE** one year 40 cts. **CLARENCE C. DUPUY**, Publisher, Syracuse, N. Y.

## INCUBATOR EGGS

from pure bred **White Wyandottes**. \$3 per 100. **SILAS DEAN**, Oak Hill, N. Y.

## BARCAINS!

**Buff Rocks** and **S. C. W. Leghorns** at bargain prices to close them out. Good stock and fair treatment. Write. **HENRY R. INGALLS**, No. B, Nortonhill, N. Y.



## Diseases—Prevention and Remedy.

*Most of the Diseases Come to the Flocks of Beginners—The Reason for This is That When the Poultryman Becomes Experienced he Knows the Nature of Disease and is Continually Guarding Against it.*

Our hens have had the rheumatism,  
And 'twould make you smile  
To see the cripples walk about  
In their stiff legged style;  
They caught it underneath the barn,  
From sleeping out all night;  
'Tis pitiful yet humorous  
To see this comic sight!

There's Mrs. Cochinchina, who's  
A pullet very grand;  
She has it in her drumsticks so  
She cannot hardly stand;  
It's taken all the gimp from her,  
Her comb is not on straight;  
And when she walks the roosters say,  
"Look at the new spring gait!"

Of all grotesque dejected things  
I've seen or heard about,  
From dogs with a distemper to  
Piethoric men with gout,  
There's none that seems more cheerless which  
Has come into my ken  
Then is this exhibition of  
A proud rheumatic hen!  
—ARTHUR E. LOCKE, in *Boston Journal*.

Treat the first symptoms.  
Carelessness and neglect favors disease.  
Doctoring poultry is unsatisfactory work.  
The failure in treating sickness comes from delays.

Better health can be guaranteed when the crowded flocks are thinned out.  
Keep a medicine chest on hand, but don't use it unless there is a demand for treatment.

The *Fancier's Gazette* says it is a mistake to say that the breeder is careful and diligent if his flock dies by roup or cholera.

The *Kentucky Poultry Journal* advises, for serious bowel troubles, a tablespoonful (night and morning) of the following mixture: one part fluid extract of Jamaica ginger and two parts buttermilk.

"While we are not in favor of the indiscriminate use of drugs, either for poultry or the human family," says *Kentucky Poultry Journal*, "there are times when such are absolutely necessary; the best method, however, is to prevent as far as possible any serious sickness."

Some writers tell us that when fowls pluck feathers it is a disease. That is, the system craves something which is not natural to a well body. If that is so, what "disease" must those fellows have who pluck feathers of show birds? The fancy certainly have troubles of their own.

The *Kentucky Poultry Journal* says: "One of the best remedies we have ever used for colds is to give a one grain quinine pill, a good dose of castor oil, and grease the head and throat with turpentine and lard. The sick bird should be kept in a dry place free from draughts, and in a day will usually be entirely well."

The following "cholera" remedy is recommended by *Fancy Fowls*: Three tablespoonsful venetian red; two tablespoonsful of pepper; one table-

spoonful of sulphur; one tablespoonful of baking soda; one quart of wheat bran or oats. Mix well this mixture and feed twice a week. Make enough to last a month at a time and add the other to the bran as needed.

The medicine chest should contain a box of one grain quinine pills, a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, a box of vaseline, a bottle of tincture of aconite, a box of Parsons' Purgative Pills, a bottle of glycerine, and a bottle of spirits of turpentine. Also keep a can of kerosene within reach, and you are prepared to battle with almost any ailment. But don't use any unless absolutely necessary.

## Pointers on Food and Feeding.

*Food Influences Flavor—Practical Raisers are Very Careful What the Fowls Eat.*

Wheat and meat  
Are hard to beat,  
When choosing feed for hens to eat.  
—Commercial Poultry.

Beware of the sloppy mess.  
Pure food must be the rule.  
See that the appetite is good.  
Molting fowls need green food.  
Nitrogenous foods are the frame makers.  
The laying hen is not apt to get "off her feed."

Balance the ration with good common sense.

Carboniferous foods do not build up the frame.

Have you arranged for a supply of Winter roots?

We believe in the morning mash the year around.

Grit is a side dish that cannot be dispensed with.

Green cut bone and cut clover hay will soon be in order.

It is just as important to know how to feed, as what to feed.

## Do Your Chicks Die?

Don't lose them after you have gone to the trouble of hatching them.

### FIDELITY FOOD

For Young Chicks

will save their lives and promote their growth. Recommended by leading poultrymen for chicks just out of the shell. Composed of nutritious portions of selected seeds, grains, etc., with all injurious parts eliminated. Fidelity Food for Young Chicks, used by leading fanciers and practical poultrymen, 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.00; in bbls., \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Circulars free.

PINELAND INCUBATOR AND BROODER CO.,

Box E, Jamesburg, New Jersey.

We also put up food for egg production and a good food for fattening.

**LILAC LODGE POULTRY PLANT** and **BELGIAN WARREN**. Pea Comb White Rocks and Light Brahmas. Eggs half-price June 1st. Two Barred Rock Cockerels (Essex strain) cheap. Extra Belgian Bucks (Lord Channelford) cheap. P. O. Box 453, Manitowoc, Wis.

## CHICK MANNA

makes a certainty of raising chicks after hatching them. Try a little and we will sell you more. 1 lb. by mail, 25c; 5 lbs. by express, 40c; 60 lb case, freight or express, \$4.20.

Gape Worm { Metz, 25c } They Get  
Extractors { Eureka, 10c } There.  
Silver, 10c

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every kind, all described in our illustrated catalogue sent free on request.

**JOHNSON & STOKES,**  
227-229 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

Sour food may be relished by the hogs, but it is death to the chickens.

The broiler chicks must be fed all they can properly digest and assimilate.

You must either feed for eggs or meat; you cannot for both at the same time. Keep the mixing trough clean so it will not accumulate a lot of mash only to sour.

The wise poultryman feeds soft food in troughs, and not scattered on the ground.

Wheat bran is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare. See that the fowls have it daily.

There is entirely too much technicality in the average "Professor's" articles on poultry diet.

Oats, soaked in water for an hour, and mixed with wheat bran, makes a good change in the diet.

Milk in any form is not only appreciated by old and young stock, but it is invaluable in their diet.

## THE SURE HATCH

has proven the right to that name in the hands of thousands of poultry raisers everywhere. The satisfaction is so universal that we have decided to send our **Machines On Trial** beginning with May 1, 1901. This plan makes buyer perfectly safe. Write at once for Special prices, terms, plans, etc. **SENT ON TRIAL.** Sure-Hatch Incub. Co., Clay Center, Neb.

**BOYER** likes White P. Rocks. I breed good ones. Circular. H. D. HOPKINS, Montpelier, Vt.

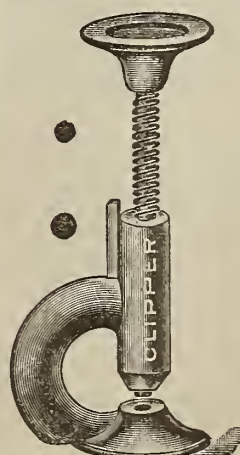
**FERTILE EGGS** from our Mammoth Pekin ducks, Pollard & Weber strain, \$1.00 per 11; \$5.00 per 100. Stock for sale after June 1st. **NAUSETT POULTRY FARM**, East Orleans, Mass.

**Does Your Lamp Smoke?**  
That means uneven heat and danger of explosion. Don't run any risk. Put a  
**Hydro-Safety Lamp**  
on your Incubator and Brooder and save oil, attention and avoid all danger. Water jacket keeps burner cool. Price, 75c. to \$2.70. Catalogue of all incubator supplies **FREE.**  
L. R. OAKES, Mfr. No. 2, 6th St., Bloomington, Ind.

## WHITE WYANDOTTE AND BARRED PLYM. ROCK COCKERELS.

Brown egg strain. From heavy laying stock. \$2 each if ordered before Sept. 15th—after that \$3 each. **MICHAEL K. BOYER**, Hammononton, N. J.

## Poultry Marker.



With the Marker here illustrated, any form of mark may be adopted by punching the web between the toes. A complete record of chicks from different parties and strains can thus be kept, as well as to know your birds wherever they may be. It may save you money and a valuable bird. It costs, postpaid,

# 25 cts.

Send all orders to us.

**FIVE MARKERS**

SENT FOR \$1.00.

**I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.**

TO make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book 'Business Dairying' & Cat. 247 free. W. Chester, Pa.



Clicks intended to be raised for breeding purposes, must not be fed too much carbonaceous food.

Emma J. Mellette thinks millet is not a desirable grain for chicks, as it is apt to cause impaction of the crop.

Feed as you would for eggs—avoiding too much fattening food—and you have the ideal ration for molting hens.

*Farm Journal* says that if your fowls do not seem to relish sunflower seed, just hang a few heads on the fence of the poultry yard within reach of the birds and watch the proceedings.

A writer in *Prairie Farmer* says: "When we feed fowls in such a manner as to keep them in a good, lively condition, with keen appetites and good digestion, we are feeding them just right for laying."

A writer in the *San Francisco Post* says: "Among the very best rations known to poultry culturists, and especially to fanciers, is oats. Let the oats first be steamed and allowed to cool before they are fed, the fowls may eat all they crave (and they will soon crave a whole lot) without irritation to the mucous membranes of the crop."

When feeding for fat, we give more than can be converted into life and energy and the surplus is deposited in the gizzard, intestines and under the skin, in the form of fat, says *Prairie Farmer*. When this is carried beyond needs it becomes a disease, and diseased hens lay few eggs. That's why very fat hens seldom lay—they are diseased from eating too much carbohydrates to balance the proteins. Fowls, like folks, need a variety of food stuffs, because they can assimilate from the various substances the flesh forming, energy-producing, and the mineral matter necessary to maintain the normal equilibrium of the body."

A correspondent in *American Agriculturist* has the following to say regarding imparting flavor to carcasses by food: The experience of a subscriber given recently in regard to feeding onions to fowls is confirmed from an experience of mine many years ago in trapping muskrats. After removing the pelts the carcasses are thrown in a field not far from the barn, where the hens ranged and fed on the meat. This produced such a musky flavor in the eggs that afterwards care was observed to keep the dead rats out of the hens' reach. At a later period I purchased a quarter of beef from a farmer who, while fattening a number of steers, fed a large quantity of turnips. These so tainted the meat that it was decidedly distasteful, and when cooking there was a pronounced smell of turnips.

A very sensible article on the study of feed in *Poultry Farmer* says: "Our plain people know that wheat, oats and barley, with an occasional feed of buckwheat, make eggs, and that corn is the very best grain for fattening. They also know that bran, middlings, cornmeal, ground oats and meat scraps make the best composition for a morning mash, and when they find that the bowels of the fowls are loose they increase the amount of middlings and reverse the order when they find that there is a tendency to costiveness.

They know that green food is a necessary article to poultry diet, and that it must be supplied to them when the fowls are in confined quarters and not given a range. Grit for grinding, and oyster shells for lime, has long since been proved to them, and they have come to understand the value of green cut bone. The plain poultryman can come into the possession of all this knowledge without having to wade through a lot of scientific lore which confuses him."

### Notes in Passing.

*News in the Market Poultry World—Hints that May be of Value—Paragraphs from Our Exchanges.*

"Talk about yo' living high,  
Wha's the matter wid chicken pie?  
Good thick crust, good deep pan,  
Good fat hen—I tell you man,  
Chickens got ter roos' purty high  
When I don't hab my chicken pie."

Better do little at a profit than much at a loss.

The thoroughbred is most profitable and satisfactory.

Note the cause of your failures, then follow it up with success.

Don't become disheartened if everything don't come your way—try again.

Unless careful attention can be given the work, poultry culture should not be engaged in.

Everybody cannot succeed with poultry, no more than everybody can succeed in other vocations.

Theory is a thing that should not be pure bred. Cross it with practice, says *Rural New Yorker*.

The same factors that render the small flock profitable must be maintained with the large flock.

Food, care and surrounding conditions are the factors that make any breed of poultry profitable.

*Commercial Poultry* says never discard a good breeding fowl as long as they keep in good breeding condition.

Henry Hales says the poultry business requires as much vigilance, careful management and business methods as most pursuits.

Poultry can be made profitable on every farm, and the farmer who neglects it is simply throwing away many dollars, says *Kentucky Poultry Journal*.

It is the intelligent care of a flock of fowls that brings out the profit. Hazardous methods seldom pay for the labor and time expended, says *Commercial Poultry*.

Successful business men use cold-blooded figures, says *Western Poultry Breeder*, and if more of them were

## ARE YOUR FOWLS MOLTING?

IF THEY ARE, GIVE THEM A LITTLE OF OUR

### BANNER MOULTING POWDER

to help them through. It aids them shed their old feathers, and will bring in their place the best coat of feathers they ever had. It protects them from getting cold or roup, and is the best article ever used for this purpose. Try a can of it on some of your fowls and note the wonderful results.

Prices. 1 lb. can, 25c., by mail, 40c. Five cans, \$1, on board of express in New York.

We sell POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description.

Sole New York and Export Agents for *Prairie State Incubators and Brooders*.

Our large Illustrated Catalogue Free. Send for one.

### EXCELSIOR WIRE AND POULTRY SUPPLY CO.,

Dept. H. 26 and 28 Vesey St., between Broadway and Church St.,  
W. V. RUSS, Proprietor. New York City.

**THE COMBINATION THAT CURES**

**EVERY MOTHER**  
SHOULD  
Have it in the House

Colds  
Croup  
Coughs  
Cramps  
Cholera  
Chills  
Colic.

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment**

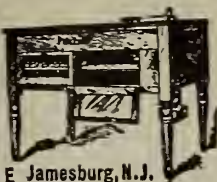
Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take to cure many common ills, Internal and External.  
Price 25 and 50c. Book Treatment of Disease sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



## FOR NINETEEN YEARS

we have built incubators. There is that much practical experience in the **PINELAND**. The most sensitive regulator; the most scientific system of ventilation. The Pineland Brooder absolutely the best. Our guarantee means something. Catalogue mailed free.

Pineland Incubator & Brooder Co., Box E Jamesburg, N.J.



**WANTED.** Employment on a poultry plant by a young man (single)  
Address Box 58, Hurleyville, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.** Small poultry plant in Hammon. Capacity, 200 hens; 400 chicks. Seven-room modern dwelling. Terms reasonable. Address,  
CHAS. K. NELSON, Hammon, New Jersey.

### Our Market Report.

*An Accurate Account of the Highest, Lowest and Average Prices for the Best Market Stock, Paid During the Month of August—Goods Not up to the Standard Received Proportionately Less.*

#### NEW YORK.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh eggs.....	18 1-2	17	17 3-4
Fowls, dressed.....	11	8 1-2	9 3-4
Spring ducks, dressed....	13 1-2	13	13 1-4
Old Roosters, dressed.....	6 1-2	5	5 3-4
Fowls, live.....	10 1-2	9 1-2	9 3-4
Roosters, live.....	7	5 1-2	6 1-4
Spring Chickens, live.....	20	12	16
Turkeys, live.....	9	7	8
Ducks, live, pair.....	.75	.45	.60
Geese, live, pair.....	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$1.12 1-2

#### PHILADELPHIA.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Fresh Eggs.....	18 1-2	17	17 3-4
Hens, live.....	11	10 1-2	10 3-4
Hens, dressed.....	11 1-2	10	10 1-4
Old Roosters, live.....	7	7	7
Old Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	6 1-2	7
Western Sp'g Chickens, live	14	11	12 1-2
Nearby broilers.....	17	14	15 1-2
Fancy roasting Chickens..	16	15	15 1-2

#### BOSTON.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, nearby and Cape ....	24	20	22
Chickens, dressed.....	20	12	16
Fowls, dressed.....	14	10	12
Roosters, dressed.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkeys, old.....	10	8	9
Live Chickens.....	12	9	10 1-2
Live fowls.....	12	8 1-2	10 1-4

#### CHICAGO.

	Highest,	Lowest,	Av.,
Eggs, fresh.....	13 1-2	12 1-2	13
Chickens, hens, alive.....	8 1-2	7 1-2	8
Spring Chickens, live, ....	11 1-2	11	11 1-4
Roosters, live.....	5	5	5
Ducks, live, old.....	7 1-2	7	7 1-4
Turkey hens, live.....	8 1-2	7 1-2	8
Turkey hens, live, young	9	9	9
Turkey gobblers, live.....	7	6	6 1-2

#### BURNED OUT.

We regret to announce that on the evening of August 11th, a disastrous fire occurred in the factory of Humphrey & Sons, Joliet, Ill., manufacturers of the popular Open Hopper Green Bone and Vegetable Cutter. Fortunately the fire was confined to the paint shop and offices; the immense stock of bone cutters ready for fall shipment was in a different part of the works and was untouched, so that the firm will be able to fill all orders as heretofore. The supply of catalogues, however, was totally destroyed, but a new catalogue and egg record book was at once put on the press and are now ready for mailing. Send your name for one of the first editions. The factory will be at once rebuilt on a much larger scale, and the hope is entertained that the supply of machines in the warehouse and at the leading agencies throughout the country will meet the demand until the rebuilding and enlargement is completed.

used by poultry breeders, more money would be made.

*Commercial Poultry* says poultry and egg raising is eminently adapted to the person with small capital who is anxious that the investment pay without running too great risk.

"Utility" is becoming more and more to be the watchword of American poultrymen, says *Commercial Poultry*. Good laying and choice market fowls seem to be the aim of an increasing number of breeders.

*Western Poultry News* says: Bad luck investigated will invariably prove to be merely wrong management. Good luck and proper management are very intimate acquaintances—in fact, they are veritable twins.

The price of indiscriminate crossing practiced by many market poultry raisers has positively no advantages to recommend it, says the *Australian Hen*. First crosses, undoubtedly, are profitable, but get past that and the useful qualities disappear.

Women are nearly always successful with poultry, but we do not believe that they should handle a wheelbarrow or perform heavy labor, says *Poultry Keeper*. As a rule, however, women are more cautious than men and use better judgment in management.

In keeping large flocks it will be found that the "little things" which seem

really insignificant are the important links in the chain of success. There is no occupation that will succeed if managed in a slipshod, half-hearted manner.

If you want to become thoroughly successful in poultry raising commence at the bottom of the ladder, says *Baltimore Sun*, and don't make your first venture at a dizzy height that poultrymen with years of experience have not yet attained.

Poultry are a valuable accessory to a plum orchard, on account of their destruction of insects. Nearly every insect that is found in plums are favorite articles of diet for fowls, says *Texas Farm and Ranch*. Every prematurely ripe or wormy plum that falls to the ground is eagerly devoured.

Prof. Samuel Cushman says: "Losses from failure in a person's first large operations are serious, and often exhaust all capital before anything practically is learned. Very often persons who have just money enough to get along if skillful, will start in with great hopes and attempt altogether too much."

Nothing pays better for the money invested than chickens if they are properly handled, but to be profitable care must be exercised, says *Commercial Poultry*. Because the hens will give returns under adverse circumstances is the reason they are neglected so much, but the better they are treated the better the returns you will receive from them.

A. F. Hunter, in *Practical Farmer*, says: "It is absolutely certain that thousands of fowls on our farms are not paying for the food they eat; how important it is then, that we breed from known good layers and produce

## 1500 Chicks For Sale

Weekly from my line bred (since 1888) laying matings

### THIS IS A RARE BARGAIN

as are also eggs from above stock, as well as my world-wide reputation. Exhibition Stock fully described in my 32-page Ills. Free Catalogue. White Leghorns, Bl. Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Barred and White Rocks and Light Brahmas.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Hartford, Conn.



**A Sick Hen**

or a molting hen needs SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It puts her in condition, makes the plumage grow quickly and gives the gloss so attractive in show birds.

**Sheridan's CONDITION Powder**

will make chickens healthy and keep them up to the mark. Makes young pullets early layers for October egg prices. If you can't buy it near home we will send one package 25 cents; five, \$1.00; 2 lb. can \$1.20; six, \$5.00. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## Molting Hens

If your hens are shedding their feathers and not laying, they are out of condition. The best poultry authorities say, "When hens are in condition they will lay perfect eggs and plenty of them." Then help them over molting time or your egg profit will be lost. SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER will help the molting hens. The process of molting is a very exhausting one. The growing of new feathers requires all the nitrogen and phosphates in the food, so that there is an extra demand upon the strength. The elements needed by poultry at molting, in addition to good food, are contained in SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER to a high degree. Thousands of poultrymen have proven it to be worth its weight in gold for molting hens.

When your hens show signs of molting, feed them once daily, in a hot bran mash, SHERIDAN'S POWDER as directed. Do this and you will have as others do who have tried the plan, an abundance of eggs to sell in the fall and winter months.



## 700 BROWN ECC

### STRAIN BIRDS TO SELECT FROM.

Stay White Wyandottes, Red R. I. Reds, Mammoth Pekin Ducks (20 lbs. per pair). Pedigree bred by trap nests for heavy winter and all-year laying. 14 years bred in line for utility points. Our birds have the correct shape, size, color, mature and lay early, are full of vim. Manchester, N. H. shows, 1900, 1901, my Wyandottes won 1st, 3d, pens; 1st, 2d, 3d, cocks; (tied 1st) and won 2d, 3d, 4th, hens; 1st, 2, 3d, eggs; 11 specials. My Reds won 2d, pen; 2d, eggs and specials. My Pekins won 1st and specials. Scored 92 to 95 each. All bred and owned by me. Let me know your wants. Established 1887. C. E. DAVIS, Warner, N. H.

good layers, to the end that the 'leaks' be stopped, and not only that—but that where is now a leak we may find a profit."

Failure sometimes leads to success, but never so unless the lesson learned through failure is applied and used as a guide against making the same mistakes again, says *Commercial Poultry*. The man who has failed once does not necessarily fail always. If he learn of the teacher experience, he may build the foundations of the greatest success on the ruins of a monumental failure.

Henry Hales, in an address before the Rhode Island Experiment Station poultry class, said: "So many go into the business with little or no preparation; some go into it because they have heard that it is a light, genteel business, such as invalids or the weak—I will not say lazy person—can make a good and easy living. Such persons throw up the business after a short time with very peculiar ideas about the poor chickens."

Here are comparisons made by the *Wisconsin Farmer*: "Once the poultry business was looked upon as a very small affair, but now it has grown to be one of large proportions. Then live and dressed poultry seldom got farther away from home than a dozen miles, when now the means of transportation will admit of shipping them hundreds of miles. Eggs were traded for groceries at the nearby grocery, which likewise were used before they got very far away from home, but now are shipped to the uttermost ends of the earth."

George C. Watson, M. S., in his new book "Farm Poultry," says: "The wide-awake, progressive poultryman will ever be watchful to improve the fowls for the purpose in view, after procuring those that seem best adapted to his wants. He must not be content with merely choosing a proper flock. Selection should go on year after year, and the fowls be continually improved for the purpose for which they are kept, and under the existing conditions."

Prof. Samuel Cushman, in the report to the Maine State Board of Agriculture, says: "Many of the old ways of making money with poultry are past and gone, and new ways are coming to the front. Today the profit only comes when these new and right ways are chosen. Beginners often start in the wrong way. The problem of what to do and how to do it in the best way is puzzling even the most experienced men."

There is no royal road to success, says *Commercial Poultry*. Every man or woman who succeeds in the poultry

business, or in any other business, must be content to begin as a plodder. Of two men, one might advance more rapidly than the other, because of superior mental capacity for that particular work, but the chances are that the one that mounts the slowest will reach the greatest height and maintain his position with less effort than his more brilliant brother.

A FEW HENS has always advised small beginnings. *Commercial Poultry* endorses these same facts as follows: "Many a man who might have become a prosperous and successful poultryman has ended his career as a poultry breeder in disaster, simply because he began too high up the ladder. If he had been content to start a few rounds lower, or even at the very bottom, he might have, in the end, reached the top and stood there secure, because he had reached the heights slowly, testing every step as he raised himself upward."

At a Western farmers' institute, Henry Van Dreser, the New York poultry breeder, told how to get rid of the surplus stock when prices are very low. All join hands and have a killing day. Put a large pot on the stove, kill and dress the birds, put them into a pot and boil until tender. Have Mason jars ready and fill with chicken, pouring the juice on top, cover with fat or melted butter and seal while hot. It will keep through the year and can then be prepared in many different ways for the table. It makes a convenient dish for unexpected company.

Mr. Thomas F. McGrew, who recently made a tour among the poultry farms of Eastern Massachusetts, says, in *Farm-Poultry*: "The feature of most interest was the living presence of men and their families on small farms of a few acres of rough land, making almost double the amount per year they had formerly made working for \$1.50 a day. If a man labors three hundred days per year for \$1.50 per day, he has made \$450. Some who have quit this life are now making from \$700 to \$900 per year from their hens, besides producing their own garden stuff. This is the manner of men we wish to see interested in poultry culture—those who could and would be delighted to improve their condition in this way."

### HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, WH. WYANDOTTES, Stock and Eggs.

Boyer's Egg Contest gave us 1st on brown eggs. Large, chunky White Wyandotte cockerels from this stock, \$2. R. I. Red beauties, large size, \$2. HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

### \$1.00 UTILITY \$1.00

White Wyandotte Cockerels. May 14th hatch. 191 egg strain. These will make fine early spring breeders. Edw. Lewis, Magnolia, Camden Co., N. J.

### THIRTY DAYS SALE

of B. P. Rocks, yearlings and pullets, R. I. Red and White Wyandotte cockerels, R. C. White Leghorn cockerels and pullets. Also lot of grade pullets; got to go. Come early and get first choice. A. H. GERMOND, Stanfordville, N. Y.

### SLAVING IN THE CITY, EH!

That's foolish, when we can sell you ten acres of the finest poultry, truck and fruit land in the coniferous zone of New Jersey for \$150, payable \$1.50 weekly. Send for booklet. GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## HANAFORD'S Wachusett Strain White Wyandottes and R. I. Reds.

The 219 Eggs per year Fowls.

We have several hundred cockerels growing finely, from heavy laying, rugged stock. Will make very low prices on them for fall delivery. New blood from this strain will be worth many times its cost to a business poultryman. A few yearling hens and cocks to spare. Correspondence solicited.

FRED. A. HANAFORD, Alder Brook Poultry Farm, South Lancaster, Mass. N. B. Wishing to put in a power cutter, will sell a \$22.40 Mann bone cutter for \$12. Used but little.

## BRICAULT'S BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES

Are bred systematically for layers by the individual record method. C. BRICAULT, M. D. V., (Formerly Lawrence, Mass.) Andover, Mass.

SINGLE COMB White, Brown and Buff and Rose Comb Wh. Leghorns from 75c. to \$1.50 each. Ck's cheap. Mr. & Mrs. S. Rider, Maryland, N. Y.

FARMS. Poultry and Fruit. Healthful location. Two railroads. Big market. Particulars and booklet free. L. MONFORT, Hammononton, N. J.

A correspondent writes us that between the first and fifteenth of July he hatched sixty-five chicks, and today has but twenty-one left. All seem to die from weakness—get down and cannot get up. All hardy and ate well from the start. He keeps them in a grass run with plenty of shade and fresh water. "Why is it," he asks, "poultry cannot be raised successfully in July and August? I lost only four out of forty hatched in April and May; all growing and doing nicely." The causes for poor thrift among Summer chicks are:—

First,—Hot suns.

Second,—Chicks crowding at night and sweating.

Third,—Sluggishness of breeding stock, common late in season.

\*\*\*

C. E. Hughson, Wheatville, Calif., writes: "In the July number of your paper, I notice that you advise one of your readers to use kerosene at least once a week in his hen house. As I passed through a hard experience with mites last Spring, and have not seen one for several months, I would ask if you ever tried painting the woodwork, nest boxes, etc., with tar from the gas house. If not, please try it and report. I used it in May, and the mites are all gone. I also mixed tar with boiling water and sprinkled the floors. Where the nests were in the grass, I scalded them with the tar and hot water, then sprinkled enough fresh earth over them to keep the eggs from being soiled by the tar. It seems to be very healthy for the hens too."

\*\*\*

The September 7th issue of *Practical Farmer* makes the announcement that in the future that progressive weekly will be editorially managed by Prof. W. F. Massey, as editor in chief, and A. F. Hunter as associate. This, with an able staff of department editors and contributors, places the *Farmer* in the front row of live, up-to-date agricultural publications. By this move, Mr. Hunter practically becomes managing editor.